

# THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

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## General

### CONTROL OF EXPORTS IN NATIONAL DEFENSE

[Released to the press February 25]

The President announced February 25 the issuance of two proclamations, with accompanying Executive orders, recommended to him by Brig. Gen. Russell L. Maxwell, Administrator of Export Control. These proclamations extend the export-licensing system to include additional articles and materials needed in our domestic defense program.

The first proclamation, which becomes effective March 10, 1941, includes Belladonna, Atropine, Sole Leather, and Belting Leather.

The second proclamation, which becomes effective immediately, includes Beryllium, Graphite electrodes, and Aircraft pilot trainers (used for ground instruction).

The texts of the proclamations and Executive orders follow:

#### CONTROL OF THE EXPORT OF CERTAIN ARTICLES AND MATERIALS

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF  
AMERICA

#### *A Proclamation*

WHEREAS section 6 of the act of Congress entitled "AN ACT To expedite the strengthening of the national defense," approved July 2, 1940, provides as follows:

"SEC. 6. Whenever the President determines that it is necessary in the interest of national defense to prohibit or curtail the exportation of any military equipment or munitions, or component parts thereof, or machinery, tools, or material, or supplies necessary for the manufacture, servicing, or operation thereof, he may by proclamation prohibit or curtail such exportation, except under such rules and regulations as he shall prescribe. Any such proclamation shall describe the articles or materials included in the prohibition or curtailment contained therein. In case of the violation of any provision of any proclamation, or of any rule or regulation, issued hereunder, such violator or violators, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment. The authority granted in this section shall terminate June 30, 1942, unless the Congress shall otherwise provide."

tation, except under such rules and regulations as he shall prescribe. Any such proclamation shall describe the articles or materials included in the prohibition or curtailment contained therein. In case of the violation of any provision of any proclamation, or of any rule or regulation, issued hereunder, such violator or violators, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment. The authority granted in this section shall terminate June 30, 1942, unless the Congress shall otherwise provide."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the aforesaid act of Congress, do hereby proclaim that upon the recommendation of the Administrator of Export Control I have determined that it is necessary in the interest of the national defense that on and after March 10, 1941, the following-described articles and materials shall not be exported from the United States except when authorized in each case by a license as provided for in Proclamation No. 2413<sup>1</sup> of July 2, 1940, entitled "Administration of section 6 of the Act entitled 'AN ACT To expedite the strengthening of the national defense' approved July 2, 1940":

- (1) Belladonna
- (2) Atropine
- (3) Sole Leather
- (4) Belting Leather

<sup>1</sup> 5 F.R. 2467; *Bulletin* of July 6, 1940 (vol. III, no. 54), pp. 12-13.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the city of Washington this 25th day of February, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and forty-one, and of the [SEAL] Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-fifth.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

By the President:

CORDELL HULL

*Secretary of State.*

[No. 2460]

#### CONTROL OF THE EXPORT OF CERTAIN ARTICLES AND MATERIALS

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF  
AMERICA

#### *A Proclamation*

WHEREAS section 6 of the act of Congress entitled "AN ACT To expedite the strengthening of the national defense," approved July 2, 1940, provides as follows:

"SEC. 6. Whenever the President determines that it is necessary in the interest of national defense to prohibit or curtail the exportation of any military equipment or munitions, or component parts thereof, or machinery, tools, or material, or supplies necessary for the manufacture, servicing, or operation thereof, he may by proclamation prohibit or curtail such exportation, except under such rules and regulations as he shall prescribe. Any such proclamation shall describe the articles or materials included in the prohibition or curtailment contained therein. In case of the violation of any provision of any proclamation, or of any rule or regulation, issued hereunder, such violator or violators, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment. The authority granted in this section shall terminate June 30, 1942, unless the Congress shall otherwise provide."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the aforesaid act of Congress, do hereby proclaim that upon the recommendation of the Administrator of Export Control I have determined that it is necessary in the interest of the national defense that on and after this date the following-described articles and materials shall not be exported from the United States except when authorized in each case by a license as provided for in Proclamation No. 2413 of July 2, 1940, entitled "Administration of section 6 of the Act entitled 'AN ACT To expedite the strengthening of the national defense' approved July 2, 1940.":

- (1) Beryllium
- (2) Graphite electrodes
- (3) Aircraft pilot trainers

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the city of Washington this 25th day of February, in the year of our Lord [SEAL] nineteen hundred and forty-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-fifth.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

By the President:

CORDELL HULL

*Secretary of State.*

[No. 2461]

#### EXECUTIVE ORDER

PREScribing REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE EXPORTATION OF ARTICLES AND MATERIALS DESIGNATED IN THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION OF FEBRUARY 25, 1941, ISSUED PURSUANT TO SECTION 6 OF THE ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED JULY 2, 1940, AND AMENDING REGULATIONS OF JANUARY 15, 1941, COVERING THE EXPORTATION OF CERTAIN ARTICLES AND MATERIALS

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by the provisions of section 6 of the act of Congress approved July 2, 1940, entitled "AN ACT To expedite the strengthening of the national de-



fense," I hereby prescribe the following additional regulations governing the exportation of the articles and materials designated in my proclamation of February 25, 1941:

1. The articles and materials designated in my proclamation of February 25, 1941, pursuant to section 6 of the act of July 2, 1940, shall be construed to include the following:

(1.) Belladonna:	B	F
Belladonna Leaves, U.S.P. (Belladonnae Folium):		
Belladonna Plaster, U.S.P. (Emplastrum Belladonnae)	2209*	2209*
Extract of Belladonna, U.S.P. (Extractum Belladonnae)	2209*	2209*
Fluid Extract of Belladonna Leaf, N.F. (Fluid extractum Belladonnae Folii)	2209*	2209*
Tincture of Belladonna, U.S.P. (Tinctura Belladonnae)	2209*	2209*
Belladonna Ointment, U.S.P. (Unguentum Belladonnae)	2209*	2209*
Belladonna Root, U.S.P. (Belladonnae Radix):		
Fluid Extract of Belladonna Root, U.S.P. (Fluid extractum Belladonnae Radicis)	2209*	2209*
Belladonna Liniment, N.F. (Linamentum Belladonnae)	2209*	2209*
(2.) Atropine:		
Atropine, U.S.P. alkaloid (atropine, atropia):		
Atropine Hydrobromide	8127. 9*	8180*
Atropine Hydrochloride	8127. 9*	8180*
Atropine Methylbromide	8127. 9*	8180*
Atropine Methylnitrate	8127. 9*	8180*
Atropine Nitrate	8127. 9*	8180*
Atropine Salicylate	8127. 9*	8180*
Atropine Sulfate, U.S.P. (Atropine Sulfate)	8127. 9*	8180*
Atropine Sulfuric Acid	8127. 9*	8180*
Atropine Valerate	8127. 9*	8180*
(3.) Sole Leather	0324	0328
Bends, backs, and sides		
(4.) Belting Leather	0330	0359*

2. The numbers appearing in the columns designated B and F in paragraph 1 hereof refer to the numbers in Schedule B "Statistical Clas-

sification of Domestic Commodities Exported from the United States," and Schedule F "Foreign Exports (Re-Exports)," respectively, issued by the United States Department of Commerce, both effective January 1, 1941. The words are controlling and the numbers are included solely for the purpose of statistical classification. An asterisk (\*) indicates that the classification herein is not co-extensive with that in said Schedules B and F.

3. Regulations 2 to 12 inclusive of the Regulations issued July 2, 1940,<sup>5</sup> pursuant to section 6 of the act of July 2, 1940, are applicable to the exportation of the articles and materials listed in paragraph 1 (1.) through (4.) inclusive.

4. Executive Order No. 8640<sup>6</sup> is hereby amended to include within its provisions the articles and materials designated in my proclamation of February 25, 1941.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
February 25, 1941.

[No. 8693]

#### EXECUTIVE ORDER

PREScribing REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE EXPORTATION OF ARTICLES AND MATERIALS DESIGNATED IN THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION OF FEBRUARY 25, 1941, ISSUED PURSUANT TO SECTION 6 OF THE ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED JULY 2, 1940, AND AMENDING REGULATIONS OF JANUARY 15, 1941, COVERING THE EXPORTATION OF CERTAIN ARTICLES AND MATERIALS

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by the provisions of section 6 of the act of Congress approved July 2, 1940, entitled "AN ACT To expedite the strengthening of the national defense," I hereby prescribe the following additional regulations governing the exportation of the articles and materials designated in my proclamation of February 25, 1941:

1. The articles and materials designated in my proclamation of February 25, 1941, pursu-

<sup>5</sup> 5 F.R. 2469.

<sup>6</sup> 6 F.R. 455; *Bulletin* of January 18, 1941 (vol. IV, no. 82), p. 91.

ant to section 6 of the act of July 2, 1940, shall be construed to include the following:

	B	F
(1.) Beryllium:		
Ores and concentrates (except gem varieties)	6245*	6640*
Metal, alloys and scrap	6249*	6640*
Beryllium salts and compounds	8399.9*	8399*
(2.) Graphite electrodes	5473	5960*
(3.) Aircraft Pilot Trainers:	9190*	9190*
Trainers for ground instruction of pilots, student pilots, and combat crews for aircraft in instrument flying, navigation, bombing, or gunnery		

2. The numbers appearing in the columns designated B and F in paragraph 1 hereof refer to the numbers in Schedule B "Statistical Classification of Domestic Commodities Exported from the United States," and Schedule F "Foreign Exports (Re-Exports)," respectively, issued by the United States Department of Commerce, both effective January 1, 1941. The words are controlling and the numbers are included solely for the purpose of statistical classification. An asterisk (\*) indicates that the classification herein is not co-extensive with that in said Schedules B and F.

3. Regulations 2 to 12 inclusive of the Regulations issued July 2, 1940, pursuant to section 6 of the act of July 2, 1940, are applicable to the exportation of the articles and materials listed in paragraph 1 (1.) through (3.) inclusive.

4. Executive Order No. 8640 is hereby amended to include within its provisions the articles and materials designated in my proclamation of February 25, 1941.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
February 25, 1941.

[No. 8694]

On February 28, 1941, the Division of Controls of the Department of State issued the following informational sheet:

"In accordance with the provisions of the Executive Order of January 15, 1941,<sup>4</sup> the Secretary of State has today issued the following general licenses for the export to Great Britain and Northern Ireland of articles and materials named in the proclamations, regulations, and Executive Orders issued pursuant to section 6 of the Export Control Act approved July 2, 1940:

"License No. GAA 2 for aluminum  
No. GAB 2 for antimony  
No. GAC 2 for asbestos  
No. GAD 2 for chromium  
No. GAE 2 for cotton linters  
No. GAF 2 for flax  
No. GAH 2 for hides  
No. GAJ 2 for manganese  
No. GAK 2 for magnesium  
No. GAL 2 for manila fiber  
No. GAO 2 for molybdenum  
No. GAP 2 for optical glass  
No. GAR 2 for quartz crystals  
No. GAU 2 for silk  
No. GAW 2 for toluol  
No. GAY 2 for vanadium  
No. GAZ 2 for wool  
No. GBA 2 for ammonia  
No. GBB 2 for chlorine  
No. GBC 2 for dimethylaniline  
No. GBD 2 for diphenylamine  
No. GBE 2 for nitric acid  
No. GBF 2 for nitrates  
No. GBG 2 for nitrocellulose  
No. GBH 2 for soda lime  
No. GBI 2 for sodium acetate  
No. GBJ 2 for strontium  
No. GBK 2 for sulphuric acid  
No. GBL 2 for bromine  
No. GBM 2 for ethylene  
No. GBN 2 for ethylene dibromide  
No. GBO 2 for methylamine  
No. GBQ 2 for beryllium  
No. GBR 2 for graphite electrodes  
No. GBT 2 for cobalt  
No. GBW 2 for copper and products  
No. GBY 2 for nickel and products  
No. GCA 2 for aircraft parts  
No. GCB 2 for armor plate  
No. GCC 2 for shatter proof glass  
No. GCD 2 for plastics, optically clear  
No. GCF 2 for fire control instruments

<sup>4</sup>See the *Bulletin* of January 18, 1941 (vol. IV, no. 84), p. 91.

- "License No. GEA 2 for petroleum—crude oil  
 No. GEB 2 for gasoline  
 No. GEC 2 for tetraethyl lead  
 No. GED 2 for lubricating oil  
 No. GEE 2 for naphtha  
 No. GFA 2 for iron and steel scrap  
 No. GGA 2 for iron ore  
 No. GGB 2 for pig iron  
 No. GGC 2 for ferromanganese, spiegeleisen, ferrosilicon, ferrochrome, ferrocolumbium, ferrocobalt-titanium, ferrotitanium, ferrophosphorus, ferromolybdenum, ferrotungsten, ferrovanadium  
 No. GHA 2 for ingots<sup>\*</sup>  
 No. GHB 2 for billets  
 No. GHC 2 for blooms  
 No. GHD 2 for slabs  
 No. GHE 2 for sheet bars  
 No. GHM 2 for wire rods  
 No. GHP 2 for drums and containers  
 No. GHT 2 for tanks  
 No. GMA 2 for structural shapes  
 No. GMB 2 for steel piling  
 No. GMC 2 for plates  
 No. GMD 2 for skelps  
 No. GME 2 for rails  
 No. GMF 2 for splice bars and tie plates  
 No. GMG 2 for bars  
 No. GMH 2 for hoops and baling bands  
 No. GMJ 2 for pipe and tubes  
 No. GMK 2 for drawn wire  
 No. GML 2 for nails and staples  
 No. GMM 2 for barbed wire  
 No. GMN 2 for woven wire fence  
 No. GMO 2 for bale ties  
 No. GMP 2 for fence posts  
 No. GMR 2 for black plate  
 No. GMS 2 for tin plate  
 No. GMT 2 for iron and steel sheets (including stainless steel sheets)  
 No. GMU 2 for strip  
 No. GMV 2 for wheels  
 No. GMW 2 for axles  
 No. GMX 2 for track spikes  
 No. GMY 2 for castings  
 No. GMZ 2 for forgings  
 No. GDG 2 for the export of the following specifically enumerated machine tools and allied products:

"Pipe threading machines; metal cutting band saws; power driven hack saws;

keyseating machines; disc grinding machines; car wheel and locomotive wheel presses; burring machines—gear; chamfering machines—gear; burnishing machines—gear; planers—crank; bench power presses; saw sharpening machines; filing machines; pipe bending machines; thread chaser grinders; burnishing machines; riveting machines; grinding machines—portable with flexible shaft; centering machines; arbor presses (hand, air and hydraulic); nibbling machines; grinders—lathe tool; gear lapping machines; gear shaving machines; polishing machines; heat treating furnaces; foundry machines; cold saws up to a capacity of 10-inch round stock; twist and other drills; reamers; milling cutters; hobs; taps; dies; die heads; shear knives; abrasives and abrasive products containing emery, corundum, or garnet, as well as abrasive paper and cloth; plastic moulding machines and presses; measuring machines; gauges; testing machines; balancing machines; hydraulic pumps; tools incorporating industrial diamonds."

The following circular telegram to collectors of customs was sent by the Secretary of State March 1, 1941:

"Reference is made to my telegram of February 11,<sup>\*</sup> in regard to the export of metal drums and containers referred to in the Executive order of February 4, 1941.

"The three numbered paragraphs contained in that telegram have been amended, effective immediately, and henceforth, pending further instructions no licenses will be required for the export of the following types of drums and containers:

"(1) Metal containers of less than five (5) gallons capacity.

"(2) Metal drums and containers with capacity of five (5) or more gallons, but less than thirty (30) gallons, except those containing or

<sup>\*</sup> See the *Bulletin* of February 15, 1941 (vol. IV, no. 86), p. 176.

<sup>\*</sup> Licenses Nos. GHA 2 to GMZ 2 relate exclusively to iron and steel products.

clearly intended to contain gasoline, lubricating oil, crude oil, fuel oil, diesel oil, gas oil or Petroleum Jelly (including petrolatum of low grade to be used as lubricant or to prevent rust).

"(3) Metal drums and containers regardless of size containing the following commodities as described in Schedule B, 'Statistical Classification of Domestic Commodities Exported from the United States, effective January 1, 1939':

"Group 00.

Dairy Products.

"Group 1.

Vegetables and Preparations.

Fruits and Preparations.

Sugar and Related Products.

Beverages.

"Group 2.

Naval Stores, Gums and Resins, except Pine Oil.

Vegetable Dyeing and Tanning Extracts.

"Group 8.

All Descriptions, except Petroleum Jelly (including petrolatum of low grade to be used as lubricant or to prevent rust).

"Group 9.

Miscellaneous Office Supplies."

## Europe

### DECLARATIONS OF WAR BY BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES

The following table sets forth declarations of war, recognitions of the existence of a state of war, etc., in the European war beginning in 1939. In addition to the cases enumerated below of declarations of war or of the names of countries at war mentioned in the President's

proclamations, there are some instances of proclamations by governors of the various units of the British Empire and of colonial possessions of the Netherlands of the existence of a state of war with Germany or Italy or both.

Countries	Date	Source	Date of Proclamation of Neutrality by the President of the United States
Germany and France.	"As a consequence of the aggression directed by Germany against Poland, a state of war is found to exist between France and Germany, commencing from September 3, 1939, 5 p. m."	Note addressed to foreign powers by the French Government on September 3. Printed, in French, in the <i>Journal officiel de la République française: Lois et décrets</i> . September 4, 1939, page 11086.	September 5, 1939
Germany and Poland.	[No record of a formal declaration of war has been found.]		September 5, 1939



Countries	Date	Source	Date of Proclamation of Neutrality by the President of the United States
Germany and United Kingdom.	<p>"... unless not later than 11 a. m., British Summer Time, today 3rd September, satisfactory assurances to the above effect [that the German Government "had suspended all aggressive action against Poland and were prepared promptly to withdraw their forces from Polish territory"] have been given by the German Government and have reached His Majesty's Government in London, a state of war will exist between the two countries as from that hour."</p> <p>British Prime Minister Chamberlain declared in his speech of September 3, 1939 in the House of Commons: "No such undertaking was received by the time stipulated, and, consequently, this country is at war with Germany."</p>	Telegraphic instruction from the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to the British Ambassador to Germany. This and Prime Minister Chamberlain's speech are printed in British Command Paper 6106, Miscellaneous No. 9 (1939): entitled <i>Documents Concerning German-Polish Relations and the Outbreak of Hostilities between Great Britain and Germany on September 3, 1939</i> (a British "Blue Book"), pages 175, 178.	September 5, 1939
Germany and India...	<p>"[I, Victor Alexander John, Marquess of Linlithgow, Governor-General of India and ex-officio Vice-Admiral therein, being satisfied thereof by information received by me, do hereby proclaim that war has broken out between His Majesty and Germany." (No record has been found of a declaration of war by Great Britain against Germany which includes India by name.)]</p>	Proclamation of the Governor-General of India, dated September 3, 1939. Printed in <i>The Gazette of India Extraordinary</i> , September 3, 1939.	September 5, 1939
Germany and Australia.	<p>"... I, Alexander Gore Arkwright, Baron Gowrie, the Governor-General aforesaid, acting with the advice of the Federal Executive Council, do hereby proclaim the existence of war.</p> <p>"Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Commonwealth this third day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand nine-hundred and thirty-nine and in the third year of His Majesty's reign."</p>	Proclamation issued on September 3, 1939. Printed in <i>The Commonwealth of Australia Gazette</i> , September 3, 1939.	September 5, 1939
Germany and New Zealand.	<p>"His Excellency the Governor-General has it in command from His Majesty the King to declare that a state of war exists between His Majesty and the Government of the German Reich, and that such state of war has existed from 9:30 p. m., New Zealand standard time, on the third day of September, 1939."</p>	Statement by Viscount Galway, Governor-General of New Zealand. Printed in <i>The New Zealand Gazette Extraordinary</i> , September 4, 1939.	September 5, 1939

Countries	Date	Source	Date of Proclamation of Neutrality by the President of the United States
Germany and Union of South Africa.	" . . . I do by this my Proclamation in the name and on behalf of His Majesty the King declare and make known that from this the sixth day of September, 1939, the peaceful relations between the Union and the German Reich are severed and that the Union is, for the purposes of all laws, at war with the German Reich as from the aforementioned date."	Proclamation by Sir Patrick Duncan, Governor-General of the Union of South Africa. Printed in <i>The Union of South Africa Government Gazette Extraordinary</i> , September 6, 1939.	September 8, 1939
Germany and Canada.	"Now Therefore We do hereby Declare and Proclaim that a State of War with the German Reich exists and has existed in Our Dominion of Canada as and from the tenth day of September, 1939."	Proclamation issued by Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King. Printed in <i>The Canada Gazette Extra</i> , September 10, 1939.	September 10, 1939
Germany and Norway.	"The Nygaardsvold [Premier of Norway] Government through its proclamations and conduct as well as the military fighting that is taking place as a result of its will has created a state of war between Norway and the German Reich." (Translation.)	Decree of the <i>Führer</i> for the Exercising of Governmental Authority in Norway, April 24, 1940, <i>Reichsgesetzblatt</i> , Teil 1, No. 74, p. 677 (April 26, 1940).	April 25, 1940
Germany and Belgium.	[No record of a formal declaration of war has been found.]		May 11, 1940
Germany and Luxembourg.	[No record of a formal declaration of war has been found.]		May 11, 1940
Germany and Netherlands.	"Only one reply could be given [to the German Minister, who informed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that "the German Government, therefore, found itself compelled to occupy the Netherlands and hoped that they would offer no resistance, but accept the protection of the German Reich"] . . . 3 hours after the Dutch forces had begun to resist the overwhelmingly powerful invader with all possible means: 'The Netherlands considered themselves at war with the German Reich'." [May 10, 1940.]	The passage cited is to be found on page 2 of the <i>Short Account of Military and Naval Operations in the Netherlands from 10th-14th May, 1940</i> , issued by the Netherlands Ministry of Defense.	May 11, 1940
Italy and France-----	"Today at 4:30 P. M. [11:30 A. M., New York Time]* Count Ciano, at Chigi Palace, told the Ambassador of France that His Majesty the King and Emperor of Italy declares that Italy considers herself at war with France, beginning tomorrow, June 11.	Communiqué by the Italian Government. Printed in the <i>New York Times</i> , June 11, 1940, p. 2.	June 10, 1940

\*Brackets in *New York Times*.

Countries	Date	Source	Date of Proclamation of Neutrality by the President of the United States
Italy and United Kingdom.	"At 4:45 P. M. Count Ciano called the Ambassador of Great Britain and handed him a statement couched in identical terms saying that Italy considers she is at a state of war with Great Britain."		
Italy and Canada-----	"Now, Therefore, we do hereby declare and proclaim that a State of War with Italy exists and has existed in Our Dominion of Canada as and from the tenth day of June, 1940."	Proclamation issued by Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King. Printed in <i>The Canada Gazette Extra</i> , June 11, 1940.	
Italy and New Zealand.	"Prime Minister Peter Fraser stated today that New Zealand was at war with Italy from 10:30 A. M., New Zealand time (7 P. M. Monday, New York Time)."	An Associated Press despatch bearing a New Zealand date line, June 11, 1940. Printed in the <i>New York Times</i> , June 11, 1940, p. 2.	
Italy and Australia---	"Therefore a state of war exists between His Majesty the King and the King of Italy as from 9 o'clock in the forenoon, reckoned according to standard time in the Australian Capital Territory, of 11th June, 1940."	Notification issued by Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies. Printed in <i>The Commonwealth of Australia Gazette, Special</i> , June 11, 1940.	
Italy and Union of South Africa.	". . . I do by this my Proclamation, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty the King, declare and make known that from this, the eleventh day of June, 1940, the peaceful relations between the Union and Italy are severed and that the Union is, for the purposes of all laws, at war with Italy as from the aforementioned date."	Proclamation by Sir Patrick Duncan, Governor-General of the Union of South Africa. Printed in <i>The Union of South Africa Government Gazette Extraordinary</i> , June 12, 1940.	
Italy and Greece-----	[The Greek Government, in a note to the American Legation in Athens of November 12, 1940, stated that a state of war had existed between Greece and Italy since October 28, 1940, at 5:30 A. M.]	[Files of the Department of State.]	November 15, 1940

## UNITED STATES EXPORTS TO THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

[Released to the press March 1]

In the course of his current discussions with Mr. Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State, Mr. Constantine A. Oumansky, Soviet Amba-

sador, made the statement March 1 on behalf of his Government that goods which have been and are being purchased in the United States by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and including oil products and industrial equipment of all categories, are destined exclusively for the domestic needs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

## American Republics

### AIR TOUR BY THE INTER-AMERICAN ESCADRILLE

[Released to the press by the Office for Coordination of Commercial and Cultural Relations Between the American Republics March 1]

Nelson A. Rockefeller, Coordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations Between the American Republics, announced March 1 that a group of private citizens interested in the development of aviation in the Western Hemisphere will leave Washington March 5 for a three months' air tour of all the American republics.

The air tour will be undertaken by the Inter-American Escadrille, a private non-profit organization. The Coordinator's Office has cooperated with the Escadrille in arrangements for the flight.

The group will contact leaders of civil aviation in each of the American republics to obtain their views concerning the future development of aviation in their respective nations. As a background for this survey, the Coordinator's Office, in cooperation with other interested agencies of the Government, has studied most of the available data on the development and present status of civil aviation in this hemisphere.

The flight will be led by Maj. Gen. Frank R. McCoy, U.S. Army, Retired, president of the Foreign Policy Association and director of the Council on Foreign Relations. General McCoy has had long experience in inter-American relations and served as chief of several conciliatory missions concerned with hemisphere political and economic affairs.

Walter Bruce Howe, who has also represented the United States on several missions to the other American republics, will accompany General McCoy as personal assistant and counsel.

Alfredo de los Rios, well-known flier and Chilean-born newspaperman, will serve as co-pilot and will present the program and aims of the Inter-American Escadrille.

J. M. Farris, on leave of absence from Eastern Airlines through the courtesy of Col. E. V. Rickenbacker, will serve as chief pilot, and Luis O. Medina, a native of Bogotá, Colombia, will serve as mechanic.

The mission will cover approximately 28,000 miles on the tour, going first to Cuba and thereafter, in this order, to Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Venezuela, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentina, Chile, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Mexico. The mission will fly in a Grumman twin-engined amphibian.

The Inter-American Escadrille, founded in 1935 by Mr. de los Rios, has among its directors Dr. James Rowland Angell, president emeritus of Yale University; Dr. Carlos Davila, Chilean diplomat, statesman, and newspaper publisher; Allen W. Dulles, prominent international lawyer; and James P. Warburg, economist and former Treasury official.

Because the scope of aviation and the public interest in it transcends national boundaries, it is felt that inter-American cooperation in aviation development is highly desirable.

The Inter-American Escadrille proposes to facilitate such cooperation through the establishment of chapters or "wings" in each of the American republics. A detailed plan of organization has been prepared. This will be presented to the civil-aviation leaders in each country as a guide for such action as they may care to take. Each "wing" will be completely self-governing and merely affiliated with the international organization, the headquarters of which will be determined each year at a convention of representatives of the national wings.

A detailed itinerary of the Escadrille flight will be made available at an early date.



## Cultural Relations

### ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT<sup>1</sup>

[Released to the press by the White House February 27]

MR. WANGER, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

I am happy to greet the motion-picture industry of America, whose representatives are gathered from far and near for the Annual Awards Dinner of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences.

In these days of anxiety and world peril our hearts and minds and all of our energies are directed toward one objective. That objective is the strengthening of our national defense. Every day we realize that more and more things in our life must be evaluated in just such proportion as they contribute to the national defense.

The American motion picture as a national and international force is a phenomenon of our own generation. Within living memory we have seen it born and grow up into full maturity. We have seen the American motion picture become foremost in the world. We have seen it reflect our civilization throughout the rest of the world—the aims and aspirations and ideals of a free people and of freedom.

That is the real reason that some governments do not want our American films exhibited in their countries. Dictators—those who enforce the totalitarian form of government—think it a dangerous thing for their unfortunate peoples to know that in our democracy officers of the Government are the servants, never the masters of the people.

In all that I have said on that all-important subject through many months past I have emphasized that in the assault on the democratic form of government which imperils world civilization today, our problem of national defense

has become one of defending the entire Western Hemisphere—all three of the Americas—North, Central, and South. We can no longer consider our own problem of defense as a separate interest. It involves the defense of all the democracies of all the Americas—and therefore in fact, it involves the future of democracy wherever it is imperiled by force or terror.

An all-important factor in hemispheric defense is the Lend-Lease Bill, whose early enactment by the Congress we confidently anticipate. It is a pleasure here and now to acknowledge the great service which the newsreels have performed in acquainting the public with all of the implications of this measure as it takes its way through the various legislative stages.

Acceptance of the task of cooperating with all the Americas in defending the entire Western Hemisphere, implicit in our plans for national defense, is a natural outgrowth of our good-neighbor policy in our relations with the other American republics. Happily for democracy, the Americas stand forth today as a notable example of international solidarity in a world in which freedom and human liberty are threatened with extinction.

We have been seeking to affirm our faith in the western world through a wider exchange of culture, of education, of thought, and of free expression among the various nations of this hemisphere. Your industry has utilized its vast resources of talent and facilities in a sincere effort to help the people of this hemisphere to come to know each other.

In carrying on this program of advancing the spirit of inter-American solidarity and continental defense our Government has established machinery to coordinate our growing commercial and cultural relations with the American republics. Our Government has invited you to do your share of the job of interpreting the people of the Western Hemisphere to one an-

<sup>1</sup>Delivered by radio in connection with the Thirteenth Annual Awards Dinner of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, Hollywood, Calif., February 27, 1941.

other.\* And all of us in all the 21 American republics are grateful that your response is so immediate and so wholehearted.

I do not minimize the importance of the motion-picture industry as the most popular medium of mass entertainment. But tonight I want to place the chief emphasis on the service you can render in promoting solidarity among all the people of the Americas.

For all this and for your splendid cooperation with all who are directing the expansion of our defense forces, I am glad to thank you. In the weeks and months that lie ahead we in Washington know we shall have your continued aid and support.

#### MEMBERSHIP OF VICE PRESIDENT WALLACE ON THE GENERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON CULTURAL RELATIONS

[Released to the press February 28]

The Department of State is pleased to announce that the Hon. Henry A. Wallace, Vice President of the United States, has accepted membership on the General Advisory Committee to the Department in the field of cultural relations. This committee was organized pursuant to the provisions of section 2 of an act "To authorize the President to render closer and more effective the relationship between the American Republics", approved on August 9, 1939.

The other members of the committee, in addition to the Chief of the Division of Cultural Relations, who is chairman ex officio, are as follows:

Ben M. Cherrington, Ph.D., Director of the Foundation for the Advancement of the Social Sciences, University of Denver  
 Stephen P. Duggan, Ph.D., Director, Institute of International Education  
 Waldo G. Leland, Ph.D., Director, American Council of Learned Societies

\* See the *Bulletin* of January 18, 1941 (vol. IV, no. 82), pp. 95-96.

The Honorable Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress

Mr. Carl H. Milam, Secretary, American Library Association

James T. Shotwell, Ph.D., Chairman, National Committee of the U. S. of America on International Intellectual Cooperation

John W. Studebaker, LL.D., U. S. Commissioner of Education

#### LECTURES BY DISTINGUISHED AMERICANS IN OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLICS

[Released to the press February 27]

Dr. Isaiah Bowman, President of The Johns Hopkins University; Mr. John Erskine, author; and Mr. Thornton N. Wilder, novelist and playwright, have accepted invitations from the Department of State to visit other American republics to lecture and to establish contacts with persons in their fields of interest. The invitations have been extended under the provisions of the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act of 1940, which provided funds for the exchange of distinguished cultural, professional, and artistic leaders between the United States and the other American republics.

Mr. Thornton N. Wilder plans to leave for South America on February 28, and will visit Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru, where arrangements are being made for him through the United States missions in those countries to meet distinguished leaders and to lecture before interested groups. Mr. Wilder formerly taught at the Lawrenceville School in New Jersey and was a member of the faculty of the University of Chicago from 1930 to 1936. He is a member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters and is the author of numerous novels and plays, among the best known of which are the *The Bridge of San Luis Rey*, *The Woman of Andros*, *Heaven Is My Destination*, and *Our Town*.

Mr. John Erskine plans to spend three months in Argentina and Uruguay and will leave some

time after the first of April. Arrangements have been made for him to lecture on literary and musical trends in the United States before various distinguished groups. Mr. Erskine served for many years as professor of English both at Amherst and at Columbia University. From 1928 to 1937 he was president of the Juilliard School of Music, and from 1935 to 1939 was a director and chairman of the Management Committee of the Metropolitan Opera Association. He is a member of the Modern Language Association of America; of the Poetry Society of America, of which he was president in 1922; of the American Council of Learned Societies; and of the National Institute of Arts and Letters. Mr. Erskine is the author of numerous volumes of poems, essays, and historical novels. Among the best known of his works are *The Private Life of Helen of Troy* and *Galahad*.

Dr. Bowman plans to leave about the middle of June and will return to the United States in September. While abroad he will travel and lecture in Peru, Ecuador, and Colombia. Dr. Bowman has had wide experience as a geographer and geologist. In 1911 he led an expedition to the Central Andes under the auspices of the American Geographical Society. He was a member of various territorial commissions of the Peace Conference of 1919 in Paris. From 1915 to 1935 he was a director of the American Geographical Society, and has among other posts held that of American Commissioner of the Permanent International Commission, China and the United States, since 1940. He has been honored on numerous occasions for his explorations in and publications on South America.

#### MEETING IN MEXICO CITY OF THE COUNCIL OF RURAL EDUCATION

In a recent despatch to the Department from the Hon. Josephus Daniels, American Ambassador to Mexico, it was stated that the Council of Rural Education, an organization supported

by the Julius Rosenwald fund, had decided, in the interest of inter-American cooperation, to hold its annual meeting in Mexico City, during the week of February 17-22.

Heretofore the Council has held its meetings in the United States, but this year its members planned to inspect the Mexican rural school system and discuss with Mexican educators subjects which are of mutual interest. The Council consists of a party of from 50 to 55 educators whose interests lie principally in the field of rural school systems.

A banquet to be held during the session of the Council was to be attended by the Hon. Josephus Daniels and Mrs. Daniels, as well as by high officials of the Mexican Government.

#### TRANSLATION INTO PORTUGUESE OF "EPIC OF AMERICA"

A recent despatch from the Consul General in São Paulo, Brazil, brings the information that cultural relations between the United States and Brazil have been further enhanced by the publication, in Portuguese, of James Truslow Adams' "Epic of America". The Portuguese edition, translated by José Bento Monteiro Lobato, is entitled "A Epopéia Americana" and is published by the Cia. Editora Nacional, Rua dos Gusmões, São Paulo, Brazil.

### Publications

The Monroe Doctrine: Annual Message From the President of the United States Communicated to the Two Houses of Congress December 2, 1823 at the Beginning of the Eighteenth Congress, Which Convened on December 1, 1823, and the Habana Convention of the American Republics 1940. (S. Doc. 303, 76th Cong., 3d sess.) 55 pp. 10¢.

Annual Report of the Governor of the Panama Canal for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1940. (H. Doc. 3, 77th Cong., 1st sess.) vi, 148 pp. 20¢.



# Traffic in Arms, Tin-Plate Scrap, Etc.

## MONTHLY STATISTICS

[Released to the press February 28]

NOTE: The statistics of actual exports in these releases are believed to be substantially complete. It is possible, however, that some shipments are not included. If this proves to be the fact, statistics in regard to such shipments will be included in the cumulative figures in later releases.

### ARMS EXPORT LICENSES ISSUED

The table printed below indicates the character, value, and countries of destination of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war licensed for export by the Secretary of State during January 1941:

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	Total
Aden.....	V (3)	\$12,500.00	\$12,500.00
Angola.....	V (1)	3,000.00	3,120.00
	(2)	120.00	
Argentina.....	I (4)	160.00	57,101.84
	III (2)	60.00	
	IV (1)	4,699.00	
	(2)	1,907.00	
	V (2)	7,470.08	57,101.84
	(3)	27,465.76	
	VII (2)	15,340.00	
Australia.....	I (1)	270.25	3,979,904.38
	(2)	2,999.20	
	(4)	1,943.74	
	III (1)	3,800,000.00	
	IV (2)	491.74	132.60
Bermuda.....	V (2)	149,189.45	
	VII (1)	25,010.00	
Bolivia.....	IV (1)	132.60	709.40
	I (4)	155.00	
	IV (2)	554.40	70,318.95
Brazil.....	I (1)	537.00	
	(2)	55.25	
	(4)	103.00	
	III (2)	60.00	70,318.95
	IV (1)	30,286.00	
	(2)	475.00	
	V (1)	1,700.00	28,641.12
	(2)	911.70	
	(3)	15,011.00	
	VII (1)	21,180.00	28,641.12
Burma.....	I (2)	21,744.20	
	(4)	6,896.92	

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	Total
Canada.....	I (1)	\$4,359.32	\$3,008,896.44
	(2)	51,171.66	
	(3)	1,417,000.00	
	(4)	85,162.81	
	(5)	648.00	
	II	50.00	
	III (2)	700.00	
	IV (1)	448.44	
	(2)	161.71	
	V (1)	16,250.00	
	(2)	88,753.50	253,274.25
	(3)	1,290,875.00	
	VII (1)	113,310.00	
	(2)	6.00	29,013.92
Chile.....	V (1)	2,100.00	
	(3)	14,015.00	
	VII (2)	12,898.92	253,274.25
China.....	I (3)	5,099.25	
	V (2)	3,175.00	
	VII (2)	245,000.00	33,220.79
Colombia.....	IV (1)	3,430.50	
	(2)	327.00	33,220.79
	V (2)	70.00	
	(3)	24,280.00	
	VII (1)	2,413.29	22,345.00
	(2)	2,700.00	
Costa Rica.....	IV (1)	59.00	22,345.00
	V (1)	22,286.00	
Cuba.....	IV (1)	755.00	3,968.80
	(2)	1,151.00	
	VII (1)	1,360.80	190.32
	(2)	732.00	
Curaçao.....	I (4)	110.00	30,245.50
	IV (2)	30.32	
	VII (2)	50.00	
Ecuador.....	IV (1)	50.50	30,245.50
	(2)	129.00	
	V (3)	30,000.00	
	VII (2)	66.00	7,853,854.24
Egypt.....	I (2)	188,750.00	
	(4)	250,950.00	
	III (1)	6,615,343.25	47,630.00
	(2)	4,986.10	
	V (2)	309,644.89	
	(3)	475,180.00	47,630.00
French Indochina.....	I (2)	16,000.00	
	(4)	17,900.00	
	(5)	10,000.00	13,025,269.63
	III (2)	3,730.00	
Gold Coast.....	I (2)	755,000.00	
	(4)	53,220.00	13,025,269.63
	III (1)	12,128,184.42	
	V (2)	23,653.21	
	(3)	65,212.00	



Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	Total
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	I (1)	\$14,075.00	\$118,119,154.27
	(2)	1,638,932.00	
	(3)	1,010,900.00	
	(4)	1,178,759.15	
	(5)	1,099,908.00	
	III (1)	81,565,000.00	
	IV (1)	1,647,193.05	
	(2)	190,360.07	
	V (2)	16,362.00	
	(3)	28,573,964.00	
	VI (2)	147.00	522,500.00
	VII (1)	1,183,554.00	
	I (4)	522,500.00	
Greece.....	IV (2)	2,547.00	8,722.00
Guatemala.....	V (3)	5,000.00	
	VII (2)	1,175.00	
Haiti.....	IV (1)	27.00	27.00
Honduras.....	V (1)	20,000.00	20,000.00
Hong Kong.....	I (2)	27,742.60	30,460.60
	(4)	2,718.00	
	VI (2)	132.00	
India.....	I (2)	10,864.60	10,864.60
Iraq.....	IV (2)	5.21	5.21
Jamaica.....	IV (1)	737.10	737.10
Kenya.....	I (2)	188,750.00	3,750,321.37
	(4)	103.07	
	III (1)	3,000,000.00	
	(2)	1,994.44	
	IV (2)	120.33	
	V (2)	123,885.53	
	(3)	435,468.00	
Mexico.....	IV (1)	2,731.50	
	(2)	296.00	
	V (1)	37,500.00	
	(2)	9,820.00	61,136.25
	(3)	5,405.00	
	VII (1)	4,665.75	
	(2)	715.00	422.45
Mozambique.....	V (2)	422.45	
Netherlands Indies.....	I (2)	130,000.00	
	(4)	21,346.32	2,549,312.43
	(5)	327,000.00	
	III (1)	1,964,940.00	
	(2)	750.00	
	IV (2)	924.50	
	V (1)	5,500.00	
	(2)	74,581.81	
	(3)	34,000.00	
	VII (1)	269.80	
New Caledonia.....	I (4)	723.86	4,245.86
	V (2)	3,522.00	
Newfoundland.....	I (4)	7.90	
	IV (2)	8.60	16.50
New Zealand.....	I (4)	232.50	
	IV (2)	24.00	
Nicaragua.....	IV (2)	4,304.00	4,304.00
Palestine.....	I (4)	174.00	798.38
	IV (2)	434.38	
	V (2)	66.00	
	(3)	124.00	
	V (1)	6,825.00	6,825.00
Panama.....	V (3)	1,550.00	1,550.00
Paraguay.....	V (1)	2,000.00	144,355.00
	(2)	22,260.00	
Peru.....	(3)	119,639.00	
	VII (1)	456.00	
Portugal.....	I (4)	46,112.00	61,112.00
	V (3)	15,000.00	

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	Total
Southern Rhodesia.....	I (4)	\$152.12	\$547.19
	IV (1)	173.00	
	(2)	222.07	
South-West Africa.....	I (4)	18.42	87.96
	IV (2)	69.54	
	I (2)	16,185.78	
Straits Settlements.....	III (1)	200,000.00	283,385.78
	IV (2)	12,028.00	
	V (3)	54,272.00	
	I (4)	35.06	
Thailand.....	IV (1)	514.00	954.67
	(2)	91.50	
	V (2)	314.11	
Trinidad.....	IV (2)	34.08	34.08
Turkey.....	VII (2)	132,360.00	132,360.00
Union of South Africa.....	I (2)	566,250.00	
	(4)	2.00	9,602,055.00
	III (1)	9,000,000.00	
	IV (1)	599.00	
	(2)	102.36	
	V (2)	35,101.73	
Uruguay.....	IV (1)	231.00	4,514.00
	(2)	2,491.00	
	V (1)	1,600.00	
	(2)	192.00	
	IV (1)	26,202.00	
Venezuela.....	(2)	1,876.00	42,963.44
	V (2)	3,864.00	
	(3)	7,178.00	
	VII (1)	767.44	
	(2)	3,076.00	
Grand total.....			163,824,527.91

During the month of January 450 arms export licenses were issued.

#### ARMS EXPORTED

The table printed below indicates the character, value, and countries of destination of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war exported during January 1941 under export licenses issued by the Secretary of State:

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports	Total
Aden.....	V (2)	\$844.00	\$844.00
Argentina.....	I (4)	453.00	
	IV (2)	314.00	58,922.50
	V (2)	26,000.50	
	VII (1)	24,750.00	
	(2)	6,805.00	
Australia.....	I (1)	220.30	236,783.30
	III (1)	183,941.00	
	V (2)	13,822.00	
	(3)	38,800.00	
Bermuda.....	IV (1)	132.60	132.60
Bolivia.....	I (4)	155.00	516.00
	VII (1)	361.00	

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports	Total	Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports	Total
Brazil.....	I (3)	\$13,075.00	\$150,592.30	Haiti.....	IV (1)	\$27.00	\$35.00
	(5)	73,924.00			(2)	8.00	
	IV (1)	31,284.00		Honduras.....	I (4)	128.00	20,563.00
	V (1)	20,850.00			IV (2)	435.00	
	(2)	741.30			V (1)	20,000.00	
Burma.....	I (2)	21,744.20	28,641.12	India.....	V (1)	78,000.00	91,382.00
	(4)	6,896.92			(2)	3,382.00	
Canada.....	I (1)	3,642.85			(3)	10,000.00	
	(2)	75,997.20	3,352,692.28	Iraq.....	V (2)	148,000.00	148,000.00
	(3)	15,091.00		Jamaica.....	IV (2)	27.36	27.36
	(4)	47,836.71		Kenya.....	V (2)	3,500.00	3,500.00
	III (1)	2,843,687.04		Leeward Islands.....	VII (2)	135.38	135.38
	IV (1)	127,789.37		Mexico.....	IV (1)	331.50	29,087.25
	(2)	176.56			V (1)	22,485.00	
	V (1)	1,378.00			(2)	400.00	
	(2)	99,208.27			(3)	4,400.00	
	(3)	130,801.28			VII (1)	1,470.75	
Chile.....	V (1)	68,417.00	68,497.00	Netherlands Indies.....	I (2)	78,215.00	607,216.18
	(2)	80.00			(3)	41,450.00	
China.....	III (1)	333,620.00	634,289.00		(4)	841.84	
	(2)	99,430.00			(6)	63,405.00	
	V (1)	34,100.00			III (1)	130,290.00	
	(2)	154,319.00			IV (1)	11,190.00	
Colombia.....	IV (2)	337.00	17,317.00		(2)	3,583.74	160,925.00
	V (3)	14,280.00			V (1)	83,575.60	
	VII (2)	2,700.00			(2)	33,500.00	
Costa Rica.....	I (4)	13.00	25,192.00		(3)	270.00	35,178.00
	IV (1)	125.00		New Caledonia.....	I (1)	304.00	
	(2)	7.00			V (2)	3,522.00	
	V (1)	22,296.00		New Guinea, Territory of.....	V (2)	505.00	505.00
	(2)	2,220.00	25,192.00	New Zealand.....	I (4)	7,896.00	7,896.00
	VII (1)	541.00		Nicaragua.....	V (1)	3,500.00	3,500.00
Cuba.....	I (4)	8,544.00	13,528.50	Palestine.....	IV (2)	555.00	555.00
	IV (2)	4,217.50		Panama.....	V (1)	9,777.00	9,777.00
	VII (1)	767.00		Peru.....	IV (2)	963.00	35,178.00
Curaçao.....	I (1)	8,500.00	8,610.00		V (1)	2,000.00	
	(4)	110.00			(2)	32,215.00	
Dominican Republic.....	VII (1)	1,053.00	1,053.00	Portugal.....	I (4)	46,112.00	61,312.00
Ecuador.....	I (4)	60.00	60.00		V (2)	200.00	
Egypt.....	IV (1)	255.00	22,926.00		(3)	15,000.00	
	(2)	52.00		Southern Rhodesia.....	I (4)	106.00	106.00
	V (2)	619.00		South-West Africa.....	I (4)	217.12	217.12
El Salvador.....	V (1)	1,600.00	2,100.00	Straits Settlements.....	I (2)	185,200.00	1,286,150.00
	(2)	500.00			III (1)	1,100,950.00	
Fiji.....	I (1)	14,875.00	14,875.00	Thailand.....	IV (1)	514.00	626.00
Gold Coast.....	I (2)	363,200.00	6,722,197.00		(2)	112.00	
	(4)	27,275.00		Trinidad.....	IV (2)	47.00	15,047.00
	III (1)	6,286,210.00			V (3)	15,000.00	
	V (2)	15,300.00		Union of South Africa.....	I (3)	27,415.00	
	(3)	30,212.00			(4)	868.48	415,669.07
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	I (1)	2,205.00	18,556,218.60		IV (1)	46,312.00	
	(2)	1,415,359.50			(2)	430.59	
	(3)	340,194.00		Uruguay.....	V (1)	310,012.00	2,276.00
	(4)	1,083,206.30			(2)	30,631.00	
	III (1)	8,748,850.00			I (4)	43.00	
	(2)	5,220.00			IV (2)	138.00	12,246.63
	IV (1)	78,906.00			V (1)	1,600.00	
	(2)	649,957.80			(2)	110.00	
	V (2)	1,173,719.00			(3)	385.00	12,246.63
	(3)	4,830,007.00		Venezuela.....	V (2)	1,214.00	
	VII (1)	119,973.00			(3)	7,178.00	
	(2)	108,621.00			VII (1)	778.65	
Guatemala.....	IV (1)	25.50	6,480.50		(2)	3,076.00	
	V (2)	280.00		Grand total.....			32,677,300.71
	(3)	5,000.00					
	VII (2)	1,175.00					

## ARMS IMPORT LICENSES ISSUED

The table printed below indicates the character, value, and countries of origin of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war licensed for import by the Secretary of State during the month of January 1941:

Country of destination	Category	Value	Total
Bolivia.....	V (2)	\$800.00	\$800.00
Canada.....	I (1)	624.00	538,491.24
	(2)	342.00	
	(4)	523,015.24	
	II	10.00	
	VII (2)	14,500.00	11,480.00
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	I (2)	1,250.00	
	(4)	225.00	
	V (3)	10,000.00	
	VII (2)	5.00	200.00
Mexico.....	V (2)	200.00	
Netherlands Indies.....	V (3)	2,000.00	2,000.00
Grand total.....			552,971.24

During the month of January, 20 arms import licenses were issued.

## CATEGORIES OF ARMS, AMMUNITION, AND IMPLEMENTS OF WAR

The categories of arms, ammunition, and implements of war in the appropriate column of the tables printed above are the categories into which those articles were divided in the President's proclamation of May 1, 1937, enumerating the articles which would be considered as arms, ammunition, and implements of war for the purposes of section 5 of the Joint Resolution of May 1, 1937 [see the *Bulletin* of January 11, 1941 (vol. IV, no. 81), pp. 76-77].

## SPECIAL STATISTICS IN REGARD TO ARMS EXPORTS TO CUBA

In compliance with article II of the convention between the United States and Cuba to suppress smuggling, signed at Habana, March 11, 1926, which reads in part as follows:

"The High Contracting Parties agree that clearance of shipments of merchandise by water, air, or land, from any of the ports of either

country to a port of entry of the other country, shall be denied when such shipment comprises articles the importation of which is prohibited or restricted in the country to which such shipment is destined, unless in this last case there has been a compliance with the requisites demanded by the laws of both countries."

and in compliance with the laws of Cuba which restrict the importation of arms, ammunition, and implements of war of all kinds by requiring an import permit for each shipment, export licenses for shipments of arms, ammunition, and implements of war to Cuba are required for the articles enumerated below in addition to the articles enumerated in the President's proclamation of May 1, 1937:

(1) Arms and small arms using ammunition of caliber .22 or less, other than those classed as toys.

(2) Spare parts of arms and small arms of all kinds and calibers, other than those classed as toys, and of guns and machine guns.

(3) Ammunition for the arms and small arms under (1) above.

(4) Sabers, swords, and military machetes with cross-guard hilts.

(5) Explosives as follows: explosive powders of all kinds for all purposes, nitrocellulose having a nitrogen content of 12 percent or less; diphenylamine; dynamite of all kinds; nitroglycerine; alkaline nitrates (ammonium, potassium, and sodium nitrate); nitric acid; nitrobenzene (essence or oil of mirbane); sulphur; sulphuric acid; chlorate of potash; and acetones.

(6) Tear gas ( $C_6H_5COCH_2Cl$ ) and other similar nontoxic gases and apparatus designed for the storage or projection of such gases.

The table printed below indicates, in respect to licenses authorizing the exportation to Cuba of the articles and commodities listed in the preceding paragraph issued by the Secretary of State during January 1941, the number of licenses and the value of the articles and commodities described in the licenses:

Number of licenses	Section	Value	Total
58.....	(1).....	\$1,377.10	} \$54,412.39
	(2).....	10.02	
	(3).....	12,771.10	
	(5).....	40,254.17	

The table printed below indicates the value of the articles and commodities listed above exported to Cuba during January 1941 under licenses issued by the Secretary of State:

Section	Value	Total
(1).....	\$1,393.30	} \$34,648.70
(2).....	1,550.00	
(3).....	9,760.50	
(5).....	21,944.90	

### HELIUM

The table printed below gives the essential information in regard to the licenses issued during the month of January 1941, authorizing the exportation of helium gas under the provisions of the act approved on September 1, 1937, and the regulations issued pursuant thereto:

Applicant for license	Purchaser in foreign country	Country of destination	Quantity in cubic feet	Total value
The Linde Air Products Co.	Nicolas L. J. Van Haaren.	Argentina.....	.0332	\$2.00
The Linde Air Products Co.	Dominion Oxygen Co., Ltd.	Canada.....	1.412	136.00
The Ohio Chemical & Mfg. Co.	Compafia Marx, S. A.	Mexico.....	3.8	2.19
Puritan Compressed Gas Corporation.	Audrain y Medina.	Cuba.....	84	30.00

## International Conferences, Commissions, Etc.

### NORTH AMERICAN REGIONAL RADIO-ENGINEERING MEETING

The North American Regional Radio-Engineering Meeting, held in Washington, D.C., January 14-30, 1941, for the purpose of harmonizing the action of the radio administrations of Canada, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Mexico, and the United States,\* made the following recommendations:

"1. The representatives of the Governments of Canada, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Mexico, and the United States of America, having met in Washington, D.C., United States of America, in an Engineering Conference from January 14 to 30, 1941, for the purpose of resolving, so far as possible, all conflicts arising as a result of the listings of standard

broadcast stations by these Governments communicated to the interested Governments pursuant to the provisions of Part III, Section 1, Paragraph d of the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement (Habana, 1937), having given appropriate recognition to the sovereign rights of all countries parties to the Agreement to the use of every channel in the standard broadcast band as provided for in Part I, Section 4 of the Agreement, and having reconciled, in their technical aspects, the conflicts which have arisen as a result of the aforementioned listings, recommend that the appropriate radio administrations of these Governments take such action as may be necessary to accomplish the following:

"(a) To make effective prior to March 29, 1941, such licenses, permits or authorizations

\* See the *Bulletin* of January 18, 1941 (vol. IV, no. 82), pp. 101-102; January 25, 1941 (vol. IV, no. 83), p. 117; February 1, 1941 (vol. IV, no. 84), pp. 151-152.



as may be necessary under the laws, regulations or practices of the respective countries to place in effect the listings of broadcast stations as set forth in the appendices hereto;

"(b) To adopt immediately adequate measures so that the crystals and associated frequency control apparatus as well as circuit tuning elements necessary for the proper operation of the stations in accordance with the listings included in the appendices hereto shall be installed prior to March 29, 1941;

"(c) To place in effect at 0800 Greenwich Mean Time (3 a.m., E.S.T.) March 29, 1941, the actual operation of broadcast stations on frequencies and at locations in accordance with the listings set forth in the appendices hereto. When a directional antenna as required has not been installed, the operating power will be restricted to a value which will not cause any objectionable interference to stations of other countries. Each administration will take the necessary measures to prevent the operation of any station not conforming with these requirements and the listings included in the appendices hereto;

"(d) To make adequate arrangements immediately in the manner provided for in paragraph (a) for the erection and operation of the necessary antenna system or other special construction required by the listings of the broadcast stations as set forth in the appendices hereto;

"(e) To refrain from making any new station assignments or changes in existing assignments as to location, power, frequency, or hours of operation, effective prior to March 29, 1941, which are not specifically for the purpose of complying with the listings of broadcast stations as set forth in the appendices hereto. This, however, does not preclude notification of additional assignments to be made effective after March 29, 1941.

"2. In case the operation of any station in accordance with the listings of broadcast stations as set forth in the appendices hereto may, as a result of actual measurements, be found to cause objectionable interference in excess of

the amount computed in accordance with the standards set forth in the Agreement, negotiations may be instituted to reduce the interference in accordance with the appropriate technical principles thereof.

"3. The radio administrations shall communicate to each other as soon as possible through the medium of the Inter-American Radio Office (O.I.R.) complete description of the directional antennas required by the listings as set forth in the appendices hereto.

"4. The original of these Recommendations and their Appendices<sup>10</sup> shall be deposited in the Ministry of State of the Republic of Cuba at Habana with the original of the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement (Habana, 1937) to which it is supplemental, and certified copies of these Recommendations shall be transmitted to the Governments through their respective delegations.

"5. The Governments shall communicate to each other as soon as possible by telegraph and mail through the medium of the Inter-American Radio Office (O.I.R.) their acceptance of these recommendations. In the absence of any notification to the Inter-American Radio Office (O.I.R.) prior to March 1, 1941, by any Government, it will be understood that the listings of broadcast stations set forth in the appendices hereto, together with all other recommendations contained in this instrument, are approved and accepted by such Government.

"6. Prior to March 1, 1941, no Government shall make public the listings of broadcast stations of any other Government unless the latter shall have already made its own listings public.

"IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the respective representatives sign these Recommendations, in triplicate, one copy in English, one copy in Spanish and one copy in French, each of which shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of Cuba through the Department of State of the United States of America.

<sup>10</sup> Owing to their extensive nature, the appendices to these Recommendations are not printed herein. Copies may be obtained in mimeographed form from the Division of International Communications, Department of State.

"DONE at Washington, D.C., January 30, 1941.

"For Canada

J. W. L. BAIN

RONALD MACDONNELL

"For Cuba

F. SUAREZ LOPETEQUI

G. MORALES

ALFONSO HERNANDEZ CATA

"For the Dominican Republic

A. PASTORIZA

"For Haiti

JACQUES C. ANTOINE

"For Mexico

J. C. BUCHANAN

S. TAYABAS

"For the United States  
of America

THOMAS BURKE  
T. A. M. CRAVEN"

## The Foreign Service

### PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press March 1]

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since February 21, 1941:

#### CAREER OFFICERS

George Wadsworth, of Buffalo, N. Y., Consul General at Jerusalem, Palestine, has been designated Counselor of Embassy at Rome, Italy.

Lowell C. Pinkerton, of Louisiana, Mo., Consul General at Wellington, New Zealand, has been assigned as Consul General at Jerusalem, Palestine.

Loyd V. Steere, of California, Agricultural Attaché at London, England, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

H. Earle Russell, of Battle Creek, Mich., Consul General at Johannesburg, Union of South Africa, has been assigned as Consul General at Casablanca, Morocco.

Christian M. Ravndal, of Decorah, Iowa, Second Secretary of Embassy and Consul at Buenos Aires, Argentina, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Earl L. Packer, of Utah, First Secretary of Legation and Consul at Budapest, Hungary, has been assigned as Consul at Dresden, Germany.

Clinton E. MacEachran, of Beverly, Mass., Consul General at Halifax, Nova Scotia, will retire from the Foreign Service effective September 1, 1941.

William W. Butterworth, Jr., of New Orleans, La., Second Secretary of Embassy at London, England, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Charles H. Heisler, of Milford, Del., Consul at Tunis, Tunisia, has been assigned as Consul at Madras, India.

Garret G. Ackerson, Jr., of Hackensack, N. J., Second Secretary of Legation and Consul at Budapest, Hungary, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy and Consul at Bogotá, Colombia, and will serve in dual capacity.

John C. Shillock, Jr., of Portland, Oreg., Consul at Lisbon, Portugal, has been designated Second Secretary of Legation and Consul at Tangier, Morocco, and will serve in dual capacity.

Robert Y. Brown, of Dothan, Ala., Second Secretary of Legation and Consul at San José, Costa Rica, has been designated Second Secretary of Legation and Consul at Montevideo, Uruguay, and will serve in dual capacity.

Jule B. Smith, of Texas, Consul at Copenhagen, Denmark, has been assigned as Consul at Barcelona, Spain.

T. Muldrup Forsyth, of Esmont, Va., Consul at Cartagena, Colombia, has been designated Third Secretary of Legation and Consul at Bucharest, Rumania, and will serve in dual capacity.

Henry P. Leverich, of Montclair, N. J., Third Secretary of Embassy at Berlin, Germany, has

been designated Third Secretary of Legation at Lisbon, Portugal.

John D. Jernegan, of San Diego, Calif., Vice Consul at Barcelona, Spain, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Cartagena, Colombia.

Frederick D. Hunt, of Washington, D. C., Third Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul at Bucharest, Rumania, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Shanghai, China.

#### NON-CAREER OFFICERS

V. Harwood Blocker, of Hondo, Tex., Vice Consul at Martinique, French West Indies, has been appointed Vice Consul at Porto Alegre, Brazil.

Jones R. Trowbridge, of Augusta, Ga., Vice Consul at Toronto, Canada, has been appointed Vice Consul at Curaçao, West Indies.

Wallace E. Moessner, of Oklahoma, Vice Consul at Curaçao, West Indies, has been appointed Vice Consul at Toronto, Canada.

#### FOREIGN SERVICE EXAMINATION

[Released to the press February 27]

A written examination for commission to the Foreign Service will be held commencing September 8, 1941, at the following points: Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Denver, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, St. Paul, San Francisco, Seattle, and Washington.

The schedule of examinations will be similar

to that followed in the examination of September 16-19, 1940.

The oral examinations for candidates attaining an average of 70 percent or higher on the written examination will probably be held in January 1942. The exact dates of these oral examinations will be announced later.

Applicants desiring to qualify for the Foreign Service must be specially designated for examination. Applications for designation (Form 205) may be obtained from the Division of Foreign Service Personnel, Department of State, and are to be addressed to the Secretary of State, and must be filed not later than 40 days before the date set for the written examination. No designations for the examination to be held September 8-11, 1941 will be made after July 29, 1941.

#### FOREIGN SERVICE NOMINATIONS

On February 28, 1941 the Senate received the Executive nominations of the 43 candidates who were successful in the recently completed Foreign Service examination,<sup>11</sup> to be Foreign Service officers, unclassified, vice consuls of career, and secretaries in the diplomatic service of the United States. There was also sent to the Senate the nomination of William W. Walker, of North Carolina, now serving as Vice Consul at Colón, Panama, to be a career officer.

<sup>11</sup> See the *Bulletin* of February 15, 1941 (vol. IV, no. 86), pp. 186-188.

## Treaty Information

*Compiled in the Treaty Division*

#### DIPLOMATIC OFFICERS

##### PAN AMERICAN CONVENTION

###### Peru

The American Embassy at Lima transmitted to the Secretary of State with a despatch dated January 30, 1941, a record of the joint session of the Peruvian Congress on January 28, 1941, at which was approved the Pan American Con-

vention on Diplomatic Officers signed at the Sixth International Conference of American States at Habana, February 20, 1928.

The records of the Department show that the convention has been ratified by the following countries: Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Uruguay, and Venezuela.



## TELECOMMUNICATIONS

NORTH AMERICAN REGIONAL RADIO  
AGREEMENT

The text of the recommendations adopted by the North American Regional Radio-Engineering Meeting, Washington, D. C., January 14-30, 1941, appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "International Conferences, Commissions, Etc."

## EDUCATION

## CONVENTION FOR THE PROMOTION OF INTER-AMERICAN CULTURAL RELATIONS (TREATY SERIES 928)

*Mexico*

By a note dated February 19, 1941, the Director General of the Pan American Union informed the Secretary of State that the instrument of ratification by Mexico of the Convention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations signed at Buenos Aires on December 23, 1936, was deposited with the Union on February 15, 1941.

The countries which have deposited instruments of ratification of this convention are the following: United States of America, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, and Venezuela.

## AGRICULTURE

CONVENTION FOR THE UNIFICATION OF THE  
METHODS OF KEEPING AND OPERATING CAT-  
TLE HERDBOOKS*Yugoslavia*

The Italian Ambassador at Washington informed the Secretary of State by a note dated February 19, 1941, that the instrument of ratification by Yugoslavia of the Convention for the Unification of the Methods of Keeping and Operating Cattle Herdbooks, signed at Rome on October 14, 1936, was deposited with the

Italian Government on November 4, 1940.

The records of the Department show that the convention has been ratified by the following countries: Brazil, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Hungary, Latvia, French Morocco, and Tunis.

## COMMERCE

INTER-AMERICAN COFFEE-MARKETING  
AGREEMENT*Mexico*

The Director General of the Pan American Union informed the Secretary of State by a letter dated February 19, 1941, that the instrument of ratification by Mexico of the Inter-American Coffee-Marketing Agreement signed at Washington on November 28, 1940, was deposited with the Union on February 15, 1941.

*Peru*

The Director General of the Pan American Union informed the Secretary of State by a letter dated February 17, 1941, that the instrument of approval by Peru of the Inter-American Coffee-Marketing Agreement, signed at Washington on November 28, 1940, was deposited with the Union on February 14, 1941. The instrument of approval is dated January 11, 1941.

NATURE PROTECTION AND WILDLIFE  
PRESERVATIONCONVENTION ON NATURE PROTECTION AND  
WILDLIFE PRESERVATION IN THE WESTERN  
HEMISPHERE*Brazil*

The Director General of the Pan American Union transmitted to the Secretary of State with a letter dated February 17, 1941, certified copies of the list of species furnished to the Pan American Union by the Government of Brazil for inclusion in the Annex to the Convention on Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation in the Western Hemisphere, which was opened for signature at the Pan American Union on October 12, 1940.

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